

Presbyterian Loyalty,
In Two LETTERS:
One Directed to *Theology*
The Moderate Church-Men; *Band 5*
To which is Annexed
The BALLAD of the CLOAK,
OR,
The CLOAK'S KNAVERY.
The Other to a
Tacking Member of the late House of Commons,
Giving an Account of
The History of *Dissenters Loyalty*,
To the Martyrdom of King CHARLES the First.

P A R T II.

In ANSWER to
MR PALMER's fifth Chapter of his Vindication
of the *Dissenters Behaviour towards Authority*.
With an Elegy on King Charles the First, Reprinted.

*Like unto him was there no King before him, that turned to the Lord
with all his Heart, with all his Soul, and with all his Might —
Neither after him, arose there any like him, 2 King. 23. 25.
Remember, O Lord, what is come upon us, Consider and Behold our
Reproach, Lam. 5. 1.*

By a Friend of the TACKERS.

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in St. Paul's Church-yard. 1705.

THE
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OF
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ARTS,
SCIENCE,
AND
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EDITED BY
J. R. GREEN,

FOR THE
COUNCIL OF THE
ROYAL
SOCIETY

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A

PATHETICK EPISTLE

To those Called

Moderate Church-Men.

LETTER I.

I Am yet of the Opinion, that those Gentlemen, stiled *Tackers*, are honest Men (I never saw a shadow of an Argument to the contrary) and did not design the least Harm or Damage to the Church and State (but much Advantage to both) in the late Bill, to prevent the scandalous hypocritical piece of Religion (shall I call it) *Occasional Conformity*.

And now I shall allege two Reasons (many more I could add) why the *Tackers* should be in the Eyes of the World accounted Honest Men.

The first Reason is, That they are Men of Estates, and consequently not so liable to be bribed, or bought off with a Place. One Instance I'll give out of many, Sir Charles Barrington of Essex, is a Perlon of a great Estate, and able to purchase many such that opposed him in the late Election; now I shall leave it to any indifferent and unprejudic'd Man to determine, which is more liable to be bribed, He or his Opponent.

The second Reason is, that the *Tackers* are the hearty Sons of the Church establish'd, as 'tis distinguish'd from the *Papists* on the one Hand, and from the *Dissenters* and *Moderate-Men* on the other. That they are true Sons of the *Church of England* (let their Enemies call it *High-Church*, if they will, 'tis not a Rush matter) is apparent from the late Elections: How zealous were the *Papists* in *Suffolk* (Mr. L—y a noted *Papist*, pro- See Re-
cured 200 Votes against that noble *Tacker*, the Earl of Dysert,) *Essex*, *Lan-*
caster, and in most parts of *England*, against their being chosen Members 42.
of the next Parliament, for which I hope, they'll remember their *Christ-*
mas-Box.

2ly. That the *Tackers* are not *Dissenters*, nor *Moderate-Men*, in the scandalous Sense of that good Word *Moderation*, is as plain as the palm of your

Hand ; for which I'll give you this knocking-down Argument, viz. that the *Presbyterians, Independants, Anabaptists, Moderate-Men, and all the Fry of Sectaries*, that came from the bottomleis Pit, were Tooth and Nail against them, and used their utmost Efforts to exclude them from being elected ; for what scandalous and vile Lies did the Devil put into their Hearts and Mouths, as if the *Tackers* were for *Wooden Shoes, French Government, the Prince of Wales, and what not* ; But Gentlemen, Let me tell you, there is much more Danger at this time from *Scottish Bonnets*, than from *Wooden Shoes* ; that is in plain *English*, from *Presbytery*, than from *Pope-ry* : And the Wonder of Wonders is, that those Monsters of Men, and not Christians, the *Quakers*, should be against the *Tackers*, that is, against the Church, considering what kindness they have received from them, for they threw out the very Man that brought in the Bill, to make them Peers, to have their Affirmation equivalent to the Oaths of other *Plebeians*. But the time may come, that they may live to repent it. What can they expect, if the Church should fall (which God prevent) but Banishment into Foreign Parts, * as formerly, when the *Sectaries* were in the Saddle.

*See Re-hearsal
44.*

* *New England.* This I told one of their Chieftans, who clap'd his Hand upon his Breast, N. Wells and thus express'd himself, I tell thee Friend, we shall ne'er forget it ; and a Cheese-yet this base, hollow-hearted Man (as all *Quakers* are) expressly against his monger. Promise, voted against the *Tackers* in *Hertfordshire*. But they were bribed Harris a (to save a Man from the Gallows) by somebody (you may guess whom I mean) to vote every where against the Church, as is too apparent in *London, Essex, Hertfordshire*, and elsewhere. Ungrateful Wretches, to destroy the Church that protects them ; foolish and besotted People, not to see their own Happiness ; O foolish Followers of *George Fox*, who hath Monthly- bewitched you.---- For the future to prevent Mischief from that Quarter, I Meetings, would have them excluded, as they were at *Brandford* from the Liberty of in and a- Voting, except they qualifie themselves, as other Subjects do. Upon Oc- bout Lon- sion they can take an Oath, especially if their Temporal Interest lies at don, It Stake, as *George Whitehead* did in *Guildhall London*, where 'tis Recorded. was agreed Somuch at present for the *Snakes in the Grass*.----

by the Gentlemen, Those of your Cast seem to glory in the Title of *Moderation*, Quakers but I wou'd feign know what you mean by it : is it to stand still with Finger to vote a- in Mouth, and say and write nothing in the Defence of the Church against the establish'd ? Is it to fide with the *Dissenters*, and to help them once more Church. into the Saddle? Remember, Gentlemen, some of your Fathers suffered

Sequestrations, Decimations, Plunderings, nay, and the loss of Life, and all that is dear in this World, for the sake of Truth and a good Conscience ; and will you so shamefully desert the Principles of your Fathers ; should Tenison's they descend from the blest Abodes (in which they enjoy Rest and Tran-Preface to quillity) and make one visit more upon this Earth ; how could you look bis Confe- them in the Face, how would their awful Presence terrifie you for desert-rence with ing them and the Church!---- But to go on. Is it to admit *Dissenters* into Pulton Places of Profit and Honour, and to open wide the Church Door to receive the Je- them? But Gentlemen, take my Advice, If you are for that airy Bubb'e of suite. a Project, a Comprehension, make up the Chancel Doors, or else you'd lose

lose more than you'll gain by it. Is it to break down all the Mounds of the Church and State, and then to stand to their Courtesie? Is it to cure the Maladies of the Constitution, by letting out the Hearts Blood and Vitals of it? Tell me, O ye pretended Members of a *True Church*, what you mean by *Moderation*.

In the Reign of K. James II. the *Dissenters* were *Moderate-Men*; not a Soul of them (except *Goodwin*, and *Harry Care*, and he was bribed by the Court and turn'd Tail) put Pen to Paper to defend Christianity, when Popery was coming in as a Flood upon us: And will you, Gentlemen, stand still and see *Presbytery*, once more settled in its Throne. 'Tis likely, that some of you of the long Robe may put in for Moderator of a Py-bald Assembly, but remember, what it came to at the long run; I would not have you think, that the *Dissenters* love you e'er the better for your pretended *Moderation* towards them: Be assured, if the Crown and Sceptre should lie at their Feet, they would be mighty Men for *Moderation*. They were full of it from 40 to 60, and your Fore-fathers to their Cost felt it, as it will in a little time appear in Answer to young *Calamy's* 9th Chapter of the *Abridgment of Baxter's Life*.

A Man would scarcely think it possible, that the same Trick should be put upon our Church and State, by the same Men in the same Age; and are you so fond of Fetters and Chains, as to be instrumental in the accomplishing the Desires of the *Dissenters*, which is the Destruction of the Church and State? You have made it your Busines to join Issue with them in the late Elections; and like the *Moderate-Man* in *Bethnal-Green*, you think the *Mr. Bl-* *Dissenters* will not hurt the Church.

What has been, may be again, there's no doubt on't. And will you be so infatuated, as to trust them? You may so, but remember there's a Sting in the Tale of every *Dissenter*. Their Principle is to be against King and Bishop, Monarchy and Episcopacy; and if they are true to that, as I am sure they are, a wise Man would not confide in them. If therefore you will shew your selves to be true Sons of a *True Church*; act so, that the World may believe you to be honest Men; or else let me tell you (be not angry Gentlemen, at my Freedom) you are bending towards the Schism. If so, in the Name of God throw off the Robe, and shew to the World what you are, and appear in your own proper Colours; a short *Geneva Cut Cloak* would much better become you, than the Reverend Gown: For shame (if you have no love to your Mother) ne'er let it be said, that the Church of *England* owed its Destruction to some (who wou'd be thought her Sons, though unnatural ones) to some, I say of her Members. If she must fall (which God prevent, he who has so often work'd Miracles for her, that one very appositely called her a Standing Miracle,) let her *Bishop* fall by her open and protest Enemies, the *Papists* and *Dissenters*; and for Gunning, God's sake have no hand in the Death of your Mother.

The *Roman Lad* (the Story is well known) that was Dumb from his Cradle, when he saw the bloody Assassines about to Murder his Father, burst out and cry'd, *Don't Murder my Father*; so great was his Love. And you, Gentlemen, are not only Dumb at those that will Murder (and make

Root and Branch-work with) your Mother the Church of England, but (borresco referens) you are actually in the bloody Conspiracy to work her Ruine : So far does an Heathen Example out-shine those many thousands of Moderate-Church-Men.

Sir Ed.
S---r.

And now, Gentlemen, 'tis time to know what you mean by Moderation; is it to gratify a Court Favourite? Must you make an Interest against an Eminent and Great Man, or else you are out of your way to Winchester, as one says; or is it to get a Place at Court, and basely to desert the Cause of your Mother, at whose Breast you suck'd, the pure and sincere Milk of the Word? Lay, Gentlemen, your Hands upon your Hearts, and ask your Consciences (if they be not hardened, and feared, to use the Apostles Words, as it were with a hot Iron) whose Journey-men you are, and whose Work you are a doing; is it not a shame for Gentlemen, brought up in the Doctrines of the Church of England, to be Instruments of the Pope and John Calvin? Ah, poor Church! I bemoan your Misfortune and hard Fate, that you have brought up Children that have Rebell'd against you; Story tells us, of unnatural Children, that have bit off the Nipple of their own Mothers Breast; and shall it be said of you, Gentlemen, that you are putting a Knife to your Mothers Throat? Can nothing persuade you from being Parricides? The old Romans at first had no Law (they thought none could be so cruel) to Punish that Inhuman Crime, but at last they found it Expedient; and God knows, we live in an Age, that will make such a Law Expedient, if we design to Support our Church and State. Consider, Gentlemen, that the Eyes of all Europe are upon you, and observe your Motions, and will you be so Hood-wink'd, as to do a Jobb of Journey-work for the Papists (for be assur'd, that Popery is at the bottom) yet at length, you'll become the just Objects of their Scorn and Ridicule.

Consider before it is too late, your own Security and the Church's Happiness; joyn your Forces to those of the Established Church, countermine the Plots and Intrigues of the known Enemies of the Church and State, then nothing can hurt them.

And since Example oft-times prevails more than Argument, I shall lay before you, Gentlemen, two or three instances of Moderation. Old Troy became a Prey to the fury of the Grecians Army, and 'tis chiefly attributed to their own Infatuations, in not believing the Propheſies of Caffandra, God grant 'tis not our Fate. Jerusalem (when Besieged by the Roman Emperor Titus, who is justly Styl'd *Deliciae Humani Generis*) ow'd its Destruction more to the intestine Jars and Quarrels of those Zealots, those Puritanical Moderate Men, than to the Roman Army without Constantinople, when begirted by the Great Turk, Mahomet was betray'd into the Hands of its Enemies, by a sort of Moderate close-fisted Men, who would not (tho' the distressed Emperor from Door to Door beg'd, as for an Alms) Affit him with Money (the Sinews of War) to Defend the City: There's your Men for Moderation.

And Gentlemen, if I can't be so happy, as to convince you of your Mistakes, yet I'll Study to oblige you (as I am sure I shall) since you are so

so enamour'd with the Cloak, and in order to that, I shall present you with the Ballad on it, for I am certain, that that is at the bottom of all your Designs. The title of it is

The BALLAD of the CLOAK,
OR
The CLOAK'S KNAVERY.
To the Tune of *Packington's Pound.*

I.

COME buy my new Ballad,
I have in my Wallet,
But will not, I fear, please every Pallate ;
Then mark what ensu'th,
I swear by my Youth
That every line in my Ballad is Truth ;
A Ballad of Wit,
A brave Ballad of Worth,
'Tis new Printed, 'tis newly come forth,
'Twas made of a Cloak, that fell out with the Gown,
That cramp'd all the Kingdom, and crippl'd the Crown.

II.

I'll tell in Brief,
A Story of Grief
Which happen'd when Cloak was Commander in Chief ;
It tore Common Prayers,
Imprison'd Lord Mayors,
In one day it Voted down Prelates and Prayers ;
It made People Perjur'd in point of Obedience,
And the Covenant did cut off the Oath of Allegiance,
Then let us endeavour to pull the Cloak down,
That cramp'd all the Kingdom, and crippl'd the Crown,

*What has
been, may
be again.*

III.

It was a Black Cloak,
In good time be it spoke,
That kill'd many thousands, but never struck stroke ;
With Hatchet and Rope,
The Forlorn Hope,
Did join with the Devil to pull down the Pope ;
It set all the Sects in the City to Work,
And rather than fail, twou'd have brought in the Turk,
Then let us endeavour, &c.

IV.

It seiz'd on the Tower-Guns,
Those fierce Demi-Gorgons,
It brought in the Bag-Pipes, and pull'd down the Organs :
The Pulpits did Smoak,
The Churches did Choak,
And all our Religion was turn'd to a Cloak ;

[8.]

It brought in Lay-Elders, could not Write nor Read,
It set Publick Faith up, and pull'd down the Creed.
Then let us endeavour, &c.

V.

This Pious Impostor
Such Fury did Foster,
It left us nor Peny, nor no Paternoster,
It threw to the Ground
Ten Commandments down,
And set up twice Twenty times Ten of its own,
It routed the King, and Villains elected
To Plunder all those, whom they thought disaffected.
Then let us endeavour, &c.

VI.

To Blind Peoples Eyes,
This Cloak was so Wise,
It took off Ship-Money, but set up Excise ;
Men brought in their Plate,
For Reasons of State
And gave it to Tom Trumpeter and his Mate :
In Pamphlets it writ many specious Epistles,
To cosen poor Wenches of Bodkins and Whistles.
Then let us endeavour, &c.

VII.

In Pulpits it moved
And was much approved
For crying out — Fight the Lord's Battels Beloved ;
It Bob-tail'd the Gown
Put Prelacy down.
It trod on the Mitre to reach at the Crown ;
And into the Field an Army did bring,
To Aim at the Council, but Shoot at the King ;
Then let us endeavour, &c.

VIII.

It raised up States,
Whose Politick Pates
Do now keep their Quarters on the City Gates,
To Father and Mother,
To Sister and Brother,
It gave a Commission to kill one another,
It took up Mens Horses at very low Rates,
And Plunder'd our Goods to secure our Estates.
Then let us endeavour, &c.

IX.

This Cloak did proceed
To a Damnable Deed,
It made the best Mirror of Majesty Bleed.

A Caveat
to some
Body.

A Caveat
to Queen
Anne.

The

Tho' Cloak did not do't,
He set it on Foot,
By Rallying, and Calling his Journey-men to't:
For never had come such a bloody Disaster,
If Cloak had not first drawn a Sword at his Master,
Then let us endeavour, &c.

X.

Tho' some of them went Hence
By sorrowful Sentence,
This lofty long Cloak is not mov'd to Repentance;
But he and his Men,
Twenty Thousand times Ten,
Are Plotting to do their Tricks over again;
But let this proud Cloak to Authority Stoop,
Or Ketch will provide him a Button and Loop.
Then let us endeavour to pull the Cloak down,
That basely did sever the Head from the Crown.

XI.

Let's Pray, that the Queen
And Her Parliament,
In Sacred and Secular Things may Consent,
So Righteously firm
And Religiously free,
That Papists and Atheists Suppressed may be,
And as there's one Deity doth Over-reign us,
One Faith, and one Form, and one Church may contain us,
Then Peace, Truth and Plenty, our Kingdom will Crown,
And Plots of all sorts, and their Plotters shall down.

Now Gentlemen, Consider what I have said, and the Lord give you
Understanding in all things.

I am

Your Hearty Friend,

June the 11th. 1705.

PHILALETHES.

L E T T E R II.

SIR,

OUR Enemies of the Establish'd Church and State, are so far from being Silenc'd by the unanswerable Answers to their Infamous Libels against both, that they go on in their Paper War with their utmost Spite; and 'tis not unknown to you, that they carry on their feeble Cause with most notorious Falsehoods and Lies, so Palpable, that had they any grains of Modesty left, they would retire out of the Field of Battel, and yield up their bas'd Cause; and you that are so conver-

Sant in their Writings, know full-well, that 'tis not maintainable by solid Argument, and right Reason ; but somewhat must be said by these Party-Men (tho' never so much against notorious Matter of Fact, tho' never so much against Truth it self) to keep together their poor deluded People, and to make Converts, and to perform which, they compass Sea and Land, like their Forefathers the *Pharisees*, and when they are so made, they make them twofold more the Children of Hell than themselves ; for New Converts, like Renegadoes amongst the *Turks*, are Hot and Fiery, Outrageous and Implacable against the Church and State : For which, this Reason may be given, *viz.* That such Sin against the plainest Conviction of Conscience, and the strongest Reason. They are tortur'd with a Prospect of their own Sin, and cannot with patience look back upon that Church, from whence they are fallen ; their Consciences fly in their Face, and a wounded one, who can bear ? Such is the Case of all Deserters in Religion ; and this makes them swell with Rage and Fury, Envy and black Malice against their dear Mother the Church, who with open Arms is, upon true Repentance, always ready to receive them, tho' Prodigal Sons.

But how dismal must the Fate be of such Seducers, who make it their main design of drawing Disciples after them, into a State of sinful separation from the Establish'd Church, a Church fear'd and dreaded by that of *Rome*, reverenc'd and respected by all the Reformed in the Christian World : Oh, wou'd to God such would consider, whether their Divisions do Naturally tend, and what will be the winding up of the bottom. My thoughts are, (and I am sure I am right) if they go on at this Rate, nothing can be expected, but utter Ruin and Desolation, which God avert.

'Tis an old saying, and a true one too, *Quos Perdere vult Jupiter, prius dementat* ; and for the sake of Mr. Palmer, and others, I shall Translate it, *Those that God has a mind to Destroy, he first makes Mad*. I do not speak this with the least Reflection on the Proceedings of the Almighty, far it be from me to have any such thoughts ; but if such will Sin against Conviction, God will withdraw his Assisting Grace, and, as he did to *Pharaoh*, harden their Hearts, and for such a Cause, God shall send them strong

2 Theſſ. 2. Delusions, they ſhall believe a Lie.

But I shall leave them to reflect on their own dismal State and Condition, and proceed on my History of *Dissenting Loyalty*, and shew how most Pal. Vind. Christian the Behaviour of the *Dissenters* was towards the Church of Title Pag. *England*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. In the first part of my History, towards the end, I gave a few strokes of it out of the Incomparable *Cambden* ; and I promis'd to enlarge upon that Topick in the second, every honest Man is as good as his word, and to shew that I am one, (*Deo Juvante*) I shall proceed ; and, first of their Christian Behaviour towards the Church in that Glorious (*Semper Eadem*) Queen's Reign.

1558. Hey. Hift. *Mary*, they presently dispatch'd Letters to their Brethren at *Frankfort* and of the *Arrow* ; to which Letters of theirs, an Answer is return'd from *Frankfort*, Presby. on the 3d. from *Arrow* on the 16th. of January.— A general Resolution 244. was taken to prepare for *England*, before their Party was Sunk : — But

Cox had done their Errand before they came, and that excellent Queen had heard so much from others of their Carriage at Frankfort, and their untractableness in point of Decency and Comely Order in the Reign of her Brother, as might sufficiently forewarn her not to hearken to them.— But over they came, and fell to work in Demolishing Altars, &c.— Knox (of whom I have spoke plentifully in the First Part) in a Letter to Sir William Cecil, dated April 24. 1559. justifies his Treasonable Book against the Regiment of Women*. Of the truth whereof he positively affirmed, * I dare say, all Modern Sectaries are of the same Opinion, which ought to be a Caveat to the Queen.

In the same Letter, he gives his Opinion of that Queen, that he could willingly acknowledge her to be raised by God, for the Manifestation of his Glory (and now attend all Queens, and take care of yourselves, for Knox strikes at your Right, and makes Root and Branch work with Female Governours) altho' not Nature only, but God's own Ordinance did Oppugn such Regiment. Upon which he infers (and 'tis a bold Inference too) 'that if Queen Elizabeth would confess (what, and to whom Mr. Knox) that the extraordinary Dispensation of God's great Mercy did make that lawful in her, which both Nature and God's Laws did deny in all Women besides, none in England should be more ready to maintain her lawful Authority, than himself. Spoke like an Oracle of Geneva; here's Dominion founded in Grace; and if Queen Elizabeth would acknowledge no other Title to the Crown of England than that, he'd be her most humble Servant; but if she would not comply with his Request, then hear how the Bull of Basan roars; 'That if she built her Title upon Customs, Laws, and Ordinances of Men; such foolish presumption would grievously offend God's Supream Majesty, and that her Ingratitude in that kind, should not long lack Punishment; that is, if she founded her Right on Succession, they would serve her as they did the Queen of Scotland; Despose her, but that Queen was too cunning for the Sectaries; she held the Reins of Government Tight; and had they had Power (Will they had) (as Fox says) they would have given her a Cast of their Office.

1559.
† If Boldness and Front without Argument will do, here's an excellent Casuist. Hey. Hist. 246.

There's no doubt to be made, but that the *Dissenters* at this time of the Day, are as full of Christian Behaviour to the Church, as of true Loyalty to Queen Anne (wom God Preserve from their Power) as their Forefathers were to the Famous Queen Elizabeth. * Antony Gilby, called Fowl. Hist
 our Ceremonies, Liveries of Antichrist, accursed Leaven of the Blasphemous Popish Priesthood, cursed patches of Popery and Idolatry: Here's wicked Eloquence, and Christian Behaviour of a peaceable Dissenter to-wards the Church. Nor must the Ceremonies (those innocent Fences to Religion) alone suffer, but the Reverend and Learned Bishops of our tended Church, by others of the same Gang; Throgmorton, Penry, Fenner, and Saints. 59 the rest of the Puritan Rabble (as the Learned Dr. Heylin in his Animad- Examen. versions on Fuller's Church History truly Styles them) Published in Print Hist. 156. against the Bishops, Anno. 1588. in the Year of the Spanish Invasion, (and Camb. so true is the Observation of Cambden, that when we are engaged in Wars An. 497,

Abroad, the Sectaries are more Furious at Home, (*Sibismatica enim pravitas semper bello ardente Maxime luxuriat*, are his words, and his Observation is as true in our present Age) thereby to render them ridiculous, both at Home and Abroad. ‘ The Queen being first exclaim’d against, and her Honourable Council scandalously Censur’d for Opposing the Gospel, they fall more foully on the Bishops, crying them down, as *Antichristian* petty *Popes*, Bishops of the Devil, Cogging and Cozening Knaves, Dumb Dogs, Enemies of God, &c. For which Cause, much applauded by the *Papists* beyond Seas (to whom nothing was more acceptable, than to see the *English* Hierarchy Reproach’d and Vilified, and frequently cited by them, as unquestion’d Evidence. One might see by this, that the *Dissenters* and *Romanists* are engag’d in one design (as truly they are) to overthrow our Ecclesiastical Constitution, which, as our Blessed Saviour was, is Crucified betwixt two Thieves. And for our Worship, they affirm’d it to be Impious to hold any thing in common with *Rome* (why then do our *Dissenters* use the Bible, and fitting at the Sacrament, as the *Pope* takes it in that Posture) and from this Argument, they refused to come to Divine Service. But such was the Vigilancy of the Queen’s Council, that the Fautors of the Seditious *Nonconformists* were found out, and Sir *Richard Knightly*, &c. were Fin’d in the Star-Chamber.— Neither do these Men Mount their Batteries only against the Church, but also throw their Wild-fire and Indignation against the Queen, and her Supream Authority, as for Instance, Mr. *Edward Dearling* in his Sermon, Compares her Highnes to an untam’d Heifer; and *Christopher Goodman* publickly Vindicated *Watts* Rebellion, affirming, All who took not his part, viz. *Watts*, that notorious Rebel, were Traitors to God, his People, and their Country.— This is true *Presbyterian Loyalty*, and would our *Dissenters* speak their thoughts, you’d find them to a Man, of the same Kidney.

The Queen perceiving these Men to slight both her and the Bishops, and to Act only by the Advice of Private Persons, as Mr. *Cartwright*, who affirm’d, that we ought rather to Conform our selves, in Orders and Ceremonies to the Fashion of the *Turks*, than to the *Papists*, Mr. *Travers*, &c. who had their Inspirations and Commands from *Geneva*; thought fit, for Examples sake and Fear, to let the Law, so much violated by them, take her course; whereby *Copping* and *Thacker* were Hang’d at St. Edmundsbury, *Coppinger* Died in Prison, *Hacket* was Hang’d by the Cross in Cheapside; the two last were more extravagant than the rest, falling to open Blasphemy (Rare Saints.) Nor did *John Penry* a Welch-man escape; this was the Man, who (with others) made those scurrilous Pamphlets against our Church, under the Title of *Martin-Marprelate*; a Man so much guilty of his own Villainies, that with Cain, he feared Death from every Man’s Hand, and therefore was forc’d to Skulk and Ramble among his Brethren for Protection; so that his Antagonist was not amis, when he sang of him thus.

*Pap., on
the Hatch-
er.* *Qui tantum Constans in Knavitate sua est.* *He-*

*Exa. Hist.
157.*

*Fowlis
Hist. 59.*

*Fullers
Hist. L. 9.
Sect. 3.*

*Conf. Ham.
Court. 27.*

*Heyl. Ex.
Hist. 166.*

He was taken at Stepney, and condemned for Felony, and hang'd at St. Thomas's Waterings. Upon whose Death, an honest Northern Rhimer made these Verses:

The Welch-Man is hanged,
Who at our Kirk flanged,
And at our State hanged,
And brened are his Buks.

And tho' he be hanged,
Yet he is not wranged,
The Devil has him fanged
In his kruk'd Klus.

Weaver's
Fund.
Mon. 56.

Besides these, *Udal*, *Billot*, *Studley*, and *Border*, were condemned, yet through the Queen's Mercy were reprieved; and *Cartwright*, and some others were imprison'd. And which of our Kings and Queens is so cryed up by our Modern Dissenters, as Q. Elizabeth of Immortal Memory; and so far they are in the right; for wholesome Laws, duly executed, make good Subjects; and I am sure there were of that sort, as many made against the Disciplinarians, as in all the succeeding Reigns. And since I know, Sir, how highly you value the Opinion of the great *Cambden*, I'll give you his Thoughts of the aforesaid Sects and Martyrs for the Good Old Cause, in his own Words. *Hi itaque & in Hierarchiam, & presules profosis editis libellis, quibus tituli erant Martinus & præfulibus exitiosus, vel Ann. 498. Praefulo-Mastix, Mineralia Diotrepes, Demonstratio Discipline, &c. Ca- & Mar- lumnii & Convitis virulentissimi ideo scurriliter debacchati sunt, ut Authores Prelate. non pietatis Cultores, sed è Populo Ganeones videretur. Authores tamen erant Penrius, & Udalnus verbi Ministri, & Throgmortonus vir doctus & facete dicax. Fautores Richardus Knightleius, & Wigstonus equites Aurati, viri alioquin boni, graves, & prudentes (sed a quibusdam Ministris sibi sapientibus Camb. Circumventi) &c.* I shall not offer such an Affront to your Learning to *Char. of translate it*; but shall desire Mr. Palmer to lay by his severe Studies, and *Diss. Mi-* find it out. *I add one more note, that in this head, the Author of the* Camb:
Minister.

I shall not trespass upon you any further, in giving you a larger Account Pref. to of the Actions and Words of the Puritans, that is, the Loyal Dissenters, as *Pal. Vind.* Mr. Palmer calls them, towards Queen Elizabeth, and of their Christian Anim. on Behaviour towards the Clergy of the Establish'd Church; but shall ease Cal. Abr. my self and you of that Trouble, and shall refer you to such Books, where i pt. 57, you'll meet with a most plentiful Crop of the Eloquence of those Sects to 58, 59. both Church and Queen. *Hey. Hist.*

But 'tis time to go on in our intended History of Dissenting Loyalty; and of the Prof. we shall see, how they behaved themselves in the Reign of King James I. Lib. 8. both in his Native Country, and in our own Land.

Henry Stewart, Lord Darnly, being now married to the Queen (King &c. James's Mother) and proclaimed King, the *Knoxian* Lords fly to their Fow. *Hist.* Arms, and so doth the K. also; but before his March, hears *Knox* Preach 49. *S. Giles's Kirk* in Edinburgh, where he railed against the present Govern- *+ Diss. Ley.* ment,

ment, reflectively saying, That for the Sins of the People, God gives them Boys (the King was about 21 Years Old) and Women to rule over them.—

Then according to this Presbyterian Notion, Q. of the Peo- Not long after this King *James* (whose Reign is under our present Consideration, and in which I shall display the Loyalty of *Dissenters* towards him) was born in the end of the Year 1566, *John Knox*, intending to visit his Sons (those Babes of Grace at Cambridge) moved the Assembly of *Scotland* to write to the *English* Bishops, in favour of the *Puritans*, Anne's then Buzzing, says the Historian, in *England*. Accordingly they did, Govern. is but in the Stile of true Saints of Mr. *Calvin*, railing against the Surplice, occasion'd Square Caps, Tippets, and calling them Badges and Garments of Idolatry, by the Sins Romish Rags, + vain Trifles, telling them (the Bishops) that they may boldly oppose all such Authority, which dare command such things.—

Fow. Hist. On the 9th of February 1567, the King was most barbarously murdered, but by whom is the Question: Upon which Dr. *Heylin* thus expresses himself;

50. + Behold Queen, by the Arts of those, whom it concerned to make her Odious the Sects with all honest Men.—

Modera- Some time after the Queen was married to *Bothwell*, against whom the tion.

Lords raised an Army, and forced him to fly into *Denmark*, where he Brave was imprison'd; and they also seize on the forsaken * Queen, and by Language, Threats and Fears they forc'd her to resign (Tears trickling down her Face and a new abundantly) her Interest in the Crown to her young Son *James*, who was way of pe- crown'd, though not two Years Old, at *Sterling* this Year; and if you'll titioning believe an Historian, *Knox* and other Ministers were not satisfied with for Favour, this Resignation of hers, but would have her also deprived + of Life.—

Hey. Hist. In the Year aforesaid, *Buchanan*, that true *Scot*, publishes a most pesti- of the Pres. lent and malicious Libel, which he called the *Defection*, wherein he pub-

• 193. lically traduc'd her for living an Adulterous Life with *David Riso*, and af- Fow. Hist. terwards with *Bothwell* himself; that to precipitate her unlawful Marriage 50. with him, she had contrived the Death of her Husband, projected a Di-

* True vorce betwixt *Bothwell* and his former Wife, contrary to the Laws both of Scotch God and Man.—

Presb. Loy. At the same time he publish'd another seditious Pamphlet, viz. *De jure Sand. Hist. regni apud Scotos*, which has been lately *Englis'd* for the use of our *Dissen-*

of K. ters, to instruct them in their *Loyalty*: In which Book he labours to prove, James 52. that the Supream Power of the *Scottish* Nation was in the Body of the

+ Flagrant People, no otherwise in the King, but by Delegation; and therefore it Lex. was in the Peoples Power, not only to controul and censure, but also to

Hey. Hist. depose and condemn their Kings, if they found them faulty.—

of the Pres. In this seditious Book, you may meet with these Aphorisms laid down 194. for undoubted Truths, and no true *Scot* can have Face to deny them, viz.

What pro- That the People are better than the King, and of greater Authority: That found re- the People have a Right to bestow the Crown at their Pleasure: That the spect have making of the Laws doth belong to the People, and that Kings are but

they to Masters of the Rolls: That they have the same Power over the King, that own Sovre-

the King hath over one Man: That it were good, that Rewards were ap- pointed

pointed by the People for such as should kill Tyrants, as commonly is for reign ; a those that have killed either Wolves or Bears, or have taken their Whelps : good Cave- That the People may arraign their Princes, that the Ministers may excom- at to Prince municate their King ; and that whosoever is by Excommunication cast ces. into Hell, is made thereby unworthy to live on Earth.—

Now Sir, I appeal to you ; Is not this blessed Divinity to humble Prin- solence of ees, and does not this Doctrine, by a dissenting *Hocus Pocus*, transubstan- the Man. tiate a Queen's Crown of Gold into one of Thorns ? Ought not our most He speaks excellent Princess to take care of her self, and not to put her self into the the Sense Hands of such treacherous and presuming Men ? Our own Annals tell of all Pres. us the Fate of her Grandfather and Father ; they made the first a glorious English Prince (as they said they would) the other an Exile, to beg his Bread in Presb. of a strange Land. Good God, inspire her Counsellors, and give her Senators the same Wisdom, that she may Reign long and happily here upon Earth, and late Principle. very late may she receive the Rewards of her Labour, and be crown'd The Au- with an Eternal Diadem in the highest Heavens ; to this all Loyal Subjects thor's and true Church-Men will heartily say, Amen.

Prayers

- But to go on in the Year 1568, K. James's Mother gets out of Prison, and hearty
- raises some Forces, fights Murray the Regent ; but being beat, fled into Wishes for
- England, where Queen Elizabeth imprison'd her, till she was, to the the Q's.
- Astonishment of many, says the Historian, Beheaded in the Year 1586, Preserva-
tion from
- after 18 Years close Imprisonment.

In the Year 1572, died that Firebrand John Knox, one that (says the Diff. Loy. Historian) gained more Esteem amongst the People by the Reverence of Fow. Hist. his long Beard, reaching down to his Middle, than any real Wisdom or 50. Discretion that could be appropriated to him.

1568.

At the Age of 12 King James assumed the Government, and being Knox's brought up in the Reformed Way, confirms the Religion in Parliament, Character. but not their Discipline : He affecting the Episcopal Government, and ever since he was ten Years Old, as himself confesseth, disliked the Pres- byterian Way. And truly, Experience gave him good Reason for it. But to make all sure, a Negative Oath, by way of Confession of Faith, wherein all the Romish Ceremonies and Doctrines were abjured, was drawn up by Mr. John Craig, and this the King took ; and this the King reflected upon in his Conference at Hampton-Court.

Be pleased Sir, to hear that Oracle of Wisdom (though Mr. Palmer has such mean Thoughts of him) in his own Words. ‘ His Majesty professed, howsoever he lived amongst Puritans, and was kept for the most part, as Hampt. a Ward under them ; yet since he was of the Age of his Son, ten Years Court Old, he ever disliked their Opinions, as the Saviour of the World said, Conf. 20. Tho' he lived among them, he was not of them.— And speaking of Craig above-named, who with his, I renounce and abhor, his Detesta- pag. 30. tions and Abrenunciations, did so amaze the simple People, that they, not able to conceive all those things, utterly gave over all, falling back to Popery, or remaining still in their former Ignorance, he has those VWords ; Yea, if I should have been bound to his Form, the Confession of my Faith must have been in my Table Book, not in my Head.—

In

In the next place, Sir, I am to hint unto you, how the Presbyterians in Scotland expreis'd their Loyalty to their young King, and then shall make a short Trip to England, and see the Christian (or rather Jewish) Behaviour of our English Dissenters towards their own Sovereign King James the First.

- Fow. Hist. The Presbyterians having tied the Conscience of the King by their Negative Oath, as they thought his Body must be secured too, and so at Ruthen 51. they seize upon him, and that with so much Inhumanity and Irreverence, 1552. that he burst forth into Tears, for which he got nothing but this Answer from the Master of Glammis; *It is no matter for his Tears, better that Barns should weep, than Beard-Men.* Upon this the Earl of Arran, going to know the King's Condition, was secured, and his Brother sore wounded; and none being suffered to speak with the King, but whom they pleased.--- The King cry'd out to some Noble Man, that he was a Captive, and desired his good Subjects to release him.--- But this his Jaylors forced him to recant, by setting forth a Proclamation, in which it was declared, that he remained in that Place of his own free Will; that the Nobility then present had done nothing, which they were not in Duty obliged to do, that he took their repairing to him for a Service acceptable to himself, and profitable to the Common-wealth; that therefore all manner of Persons whatsoever, that had levied any Forces, under Colour of his present Restraint, should disband them within six Hours, under Pain of High-Treason.--- To add to his Afflictions, the Presbyterians forc'd him to write a Letter to the Duke of Lenox, (whom the Saints understood to be grown considerably strong for some present Action) by which he was commanded to depart the Kingdom, before the 20th of September following.--- Then is the King carried to Edinburgh, where the Estates and the Assembly of Ministers, justifie this bold Action (the Historian calls it See Reader, the by too soft a Name) singing in Triumph, as they went up the High- Impudence of some Men. Street, the 124 Psalm, and to shew how the Saints of Scotland interpret Scripture, in a far different Sense, than Holy David intended. I shall presume, Sir to repeat it, and to leave it to you and all honest Men, to make your Reflections on it. Now may Israel say, If the Lord himself had not been on our side, when Men, that is, say they, when the K. and his Loy- The Rebels al Subjects rose up against us (the Presbyterian Rebels) they had swal- Prayer. lowed us up quick; when they were so wrathfully displeased at us; but Spots. praised be the Lord; which hath not given us over for a Prey unto their Hift. 324. Teeth; our Soul is escaped.--- Whilst the King lay under this Constraint, Presb. from France came two Embassadours, Monsieur la Motte and Menevil, to get the King released, and a Treaty betwixt the two Crowns; against Moderati- these the Ministers (not of Christ surely) declaim in their Sermons most on to fo- reign Emb- bitterly, but especially against la Motte, who being Knight of the Order of bassadours the Holy Ghost, did wear, according to the Custom of his Order, the The Lan- Badge of a white Cross upon his Shoulder. This the Sects called the guage of Caanaan. Badge of Antichrist, and him the Embassador of a bloody Murderer, meaning the Duke of Guise, who, they said procured him to be sent hither.--- 'It grieved the Embassadors (says the learned Historian) much Spots. 324. to

to hear these Out-cries, which daily were brought unto them ; but perceiving the King's Authority not able to restrain the Liberty, which those (insolent) Preachers had taken, they did not complain, but urg'd earnestly their Dimission. The King desires to entertain the ancient Amity betwixt the two Nations, and dimits them with some Contentment, desiring the Magistrates of *Edenburgh* to feast them before their parting. To impede this Feast, the Ministers (to shew their rebellious Authority and devillish Crossness, to use the Expression of honest *Fowlis*) did, on the *Sunday* preceeding, proclaim a Fast to be kept that same day, on which the Feast was appointed ; and to detain the People at Church, the three ordinary Preachers did one after another make Sermons (the Expression of the Historian) in *St. Giles's Church*, without any Intermission of time, thundering Curses against the Magistrates, and other Noble Men, that waited on the Embassadours by the King's Direction ; nor stayed their Folly here, but the Embassadours being gone, they pursued the Magistrates with the Censures of the Church, and were with difficulty enough stayed from proceeding with Excommunication against them, for not observing the Fast they proclaimed. —

In the Year 1583, the King makes his Escape ; and when he was free 1583. from the Captivity of his Rebel-Subjects. he declares, That his Proclama- *Fowlis's* tion was extorted, and consequently of no Force and Validity. — But for *Hist. 52.* all this, the *Presbyterian* Ministers, those Sons of Loyalty, vindicate the late Imprisonment of the King, for which *Andrew Melvill*, one of them, fled to *England*, which occasioned great Grumblings amongst the Saints, who affirmed, That neither King nor Council, can censure Men for Words in *A bold Af-* the Pulpit, but their own *Associates*, the *Presbytery* only. *section.*

In the same Year, the Earl of *Gowry*, &c. run into open Rebellion, but the Earl was Beheaded, and the Ministers fled for it. — I shall not now detain you, Sir, in relating that Conspiracy, but shall refer you to the Learned *Spotswood's* Church History of *Scotland*, the sixth Book.

In the same Year the King summons a Parliament, thinking to stop the Mouths of his Enemies, and hoping that all things wou'd tend to Peace and Settlement ; in which the K. and the 3 Estates enacted several Laws; The K's Supremacy over all Persons, that to decline the K's Judgments and the Councils, *Spots. lib.* should be H. Treason ; that no Person whatsoever, should either privately or 6. 330, publickly, either in Sermon or Discourse, utter any false or flanderous Speech- 331, &c. es, to the Reproach, Dishonour, Hurt, or Prejudice of the King, &c. —

This Act made the *Presbyters* Horn Mad (says the Historian) and away *Fowlis's* they flew to *England*, and by Letter, they protest those Acts to be against *Hist. 52.* the Word of God, and if they should submit to them, they should be then Traitors to God. —

The next Year the King falls again into the 1584. hands of the banish'd Lords, and they force him to pardon them all by Proclamation : This gave encouragement to the Rebel-Preachers to return to *Scotland*, burning with their *Dissenting Loyalty* ; one *Watson* reviled the King to his Face, and *James Gibson* in his Sermon affirm'd the King to be a Persecutor, and calls him to his Face *Jerooboam*, pronounced this Curse against him, that he should die Childless, and be the last of his Race. —

1586. And to shew their complying Humour, the King's Mother being near her
 Obedient End, he earnestly commanded them to Pray for her, which they insolent-
 Subjects ly refused.

and rare In the Year 1594. Bothwell was at it again, and falls into another Re-
 Christi- bellion, Assisted by Argile, Arrol, &c. Nay, the very Presbytery were so
 ans. active in his Treason, as to carry on his Designs, they give him the
 Fowl. 55. Monies Collected for the Relief of their then distressed Brethren at Geneva.

Base In- Here, Sir, I cannot pass by the Sauciness of one of their Preachers,
 gratitude Mr. Robert Bruce, to the very Face of the King: The King for the sake
 to forget of Peace, resolv'd to call home the Lords that fled for the Rebellion, to
 that Mo- which Mr. Bruce consented at last, only with this reserve, that Huntly
 ther, that should be excepted; the King reasoned the Point, to which Bruce Impe-
 instructed riuously and Saucily replied; I see Sir, that your Resolution is to take
 them in Huntly into Favour, which if you do, I will oppose, and you shall chuse
 Rules of whether you will lose Huntly or me; for us both you cannot keep. This
 Rebellion. is that Bruce, whose Popularity out-vy'd the King's, who seeing one time
 An In- what a multitude Conducted him into Edinburgh, said by my Saul, Bruce
 stance of puts me down in his Attendance.—This is that Bruce, who had Preached
 Subjection many Years without Ordination, which was the Occasion of some Disputes.
 to Princes,

Alamode And now Sir, my Hand is in, I shall give you a few more instances of the Be-
 de Gene- haviour of the Presbyterian Preachers of Scotland towards their King, by
 va and which you may guess at their Loyalty, and then I shall Pass into England;
 Scotland. Mr. David Blake, in one of his Sermons, Ranted against the King, Queen
 See the and Lords; He was accus'd, that he call'd all Kings the Devils Bairns, add-
 Pride of ding that the Devil was in the Court and in the Guiders of it: In the
 Presb. next place, in his Prayer for the Queen, (Anne) he had us'd these words;
 Preachers. We must Pray for her for the Fashion, but we have no cause, she will never do us
 good. 3d. That he had called the Queen of England (the Immortal
 Spots. Elizabeth) an Atheist, and a wicked Woman. 4th. That he had dis-
 Hift. 423. cussed a Suspension Granted by the Lords of the Session in the Pulpit,
 The Points and called them Miscreants, and Bribers. That speaking of the Nobili-
 laid to ty, he said, they were Degenerated, Godless, Dissimblers, and Enemies
 Mr. Bl's. to the Church; likewise speaking of the Council, that he had called them
 Charge. Holli-Glasses, Cormorants, and Men of no Religion. Lastly, that he had
 The Hypo- Convoked divers Noble Men, Barons, and others, within St. Andrews,
 crisy of the in the Month of June, 1595. caused them to take Arms, and divide
 Saints, themselves in Troops of Horse and Foot, and had thereby Usurped the
 A Cau. to Power of the King, and Civil Magistrates.

our Q. The next Loyal Dissenting Minister of the Kirk of Scotland, that I shall

Fowl. 58. Name, is Mr. Walter Balcanguell; This Saint (for all fiery Zealots of the
 Fowl. 56. Separation are called so) did not only Rail against the Court, naming se-
 Spots. veral of the great Courtiers, but desired all the well-affected to meet in

Hift. 317, the little Church to assist the Ministry, who did accordingly, and Petition

318, 319. the King in behalf of the Kirk. But the King asking them who they

&c., were, that durst Convene against his Proclamation, twas (impudently)

True Pres. replied by the Lord Lindsey (another Saint) that they durst do more than

Scottish so, and that they would not suffer Religion to be overthrown.— Upon

Zeal.

which multitudes unmannerly (according to the Mode of Presbyterians) The Saints thronging into the Room, the King departed (and it was time) and they submission went to the little Church again, where *Lindsey* told them, there was no to *Kingly Course* but one, let us stay together, that are here, and promise to take one a- *Governm.* nothers part, and advertise our Friends, and the Favourers of Religion (that is *A Plot* down-right Rebellion) to come to us, for it shall be either theirs or ours. (Now and Com- Sir, mind the sequel) Upon which great Clamours, Shoutings, and lifting bination up of Hands followed (the usual Christian Behaviour of *Presbyterians* to- against wards their Sovereign) some crying, to Arms, others, to bring out *Haman the K.* (meaning the King, and the Fate of *Haman* was design'd for him) others Here's cry'd out, The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon ; and so great was the Loyalty Peoples Fury rais'd on a suddep, that if the *Provost*, by fair Words, and with a others by Threat, had not Tam'd them, they had done some Violence. witness. These Actions of the Kirkers make the King leave the Town (and good *The Dia- Reason* too) and go to *Linlithgow*; whereupon they relolve for *War*, the *lect* of the Ministers agitating them. Among the rest, one *John Welsh* in his Sermon, *Saints.* Rail'd pitifully against the King, saying, *He was possess'd with a Devil*, and From a compar'd him to a Mad-man, and affirm'd, that Subjects might lawfully Presb. rise, and take the Sword out of his Hand. (This is the avowed Doctrine *Mob*, Li- of all the Sons of *John Calvin*.) In this fiery Zeal, they write a Letter bera nos to the *Lord Hamilton*, desiring him to be their General, telling him in it, Domine. That the People, animated by the Word, and Motion of God's Spirit, had *Good Sub-* gone to Arms.— But *Hamilton* (according to his Duty) refus'd such a jects. *Rebellious Honour*, and carrieth the Letter to the King; upon this the *The Chri- Presbyterian* Ministers fly to *England*, and all this Zeal came to nothing. *stian Lan-*

The last instance of *Presbyterian Loyalty* in *Scotland*, that I shall Name *guage of* at present, is Mr. *John Davidson*, who wrote a Railing Letter to the *As- Presb.* sembly at *Burnt-Island*, checking them for their Cowardise, in not Opposing Preachers the Ungodly, (he means the King and his true Subjects) telling them that towards the King was not sound, and that *War* was more commendable than a *Authority.* *wicked Peace.*

And now, Sir, according to my Promise (for I doubt not, but that I *is made a* have given you more than a Taste of *Scotch-Presbyterian Loyalty* towards *Nose of* their Sovereign.) I shall Pass into *England*, and see the *Christian Beha-* *Wax to* viour of our *English Presbyterians* towards the same King, their undoubted *serve a* Sovereign.

When it was the pleasure of Almighty God, to take to himself our *Enthu-* Queen of Blessed Memory, the *Semper Eadem Elizabeth*, King *James* (ac- *siasts.* cording to his undoubted Right) Succeeded in the *English Throne*, and was Proclaim'd in *London*, 1603. and whither he went to receive his Crown, *Fow. Hist.* and thus happily were both Kingdoms United. But the *Presbyterians* 63. thought to gain Ground apace, having to deal with a Prince, as they thought, bred up in their own Way, and a Stranger, not only to *England*, but, as they hoped, to her Government also.

'Tis true, he had been Nurs'd up in the *Presbyterian Way* in *Scotland*, but their Insolencies and Incroachments to get all the Power into their own Hands (as a *Presbyterian Author* confesses) gave him so much Ex- *Wil. Hist.* perience, of *Gr. Bri.*

perience, as not only to allow of no Alteration, or that very small, in the Church of England, but also Publickly to testify his Happinels in Ruling over, and amongst People so sweetly United in such a Church-Government. But to do Justice to that Royal Pen, I can't do better, than to set Hamp.C. down his own Words at the Opening of the *Hampton-Court Conference* ; Conf. 3, 4.

' Sitting down in his Chair, He began with a moit Grave and Princely Declaration, of his general drift in calling this Assembly, no Novel Device, but according to the Example of all Christian Princes, who in the Commencement of their Reign, usially take the first Course for the Establishing of the Church, both for Doctrine and Polity, which the very Heathens themselves had relation to, in their Proverb, *A Jove Principium*, and particularly in this Land : King Henry the VIII. towards the end of his Reign, after him King Edward the VI. who alter'd more ; after him, Queen Mary, who Revers'd all ; and last the Queen of Famous Memory. So his Highness added (for 'tis worth the Noting, that his Majesty never remembred her, but with some Honourable Addition) who settled it, as it now standeth, because they were fain to alter all things they found Established, but he found no Cause, so much to Alter and Change any thing, as to Confirm that which he found well settled already ; which State, as it seem'd, so affected his Royal Heart, that it pleased him to enter into a Gratulation to Almighty God, (at which words he (the King) put off his Hat) for bringing him into the promised Land (*England*), where Religion was purely professed, where he Sat among Grave, Learned and Reverend Men, not as before, elsewhere (*Scotland*) a King without State, without Honour, without Order, where Beardless Boys would Brave him to his Face. — Mr. Palmer may make what Reflections he pleases upon this Royal Author, but 'tis beyond the reach of that Stripling to injure his Reputation among Learned and good Men ; He will still stand in the Catalogue of Learned Princes, Maugre all the Malice and Spite of the Snarling Tribe.

Few.Hist.
64.
Sander-
son 321.
The Au-
thor's
VVish for
the Prof-
perity
both of Ch.
and State.

But to go on, yet for all this Conferrence, which, as you well know, the King was pleased to have with the *Dissenters*, tho' King, Law, and all things else were against the Disciplinarian Interest, the *Dissenters* grow resolute, and, as an Historian says, *Stark-Mad*, and send to their Brethren in *Scotland*, (for you must know, Sir, there is always an Intercourse, and strict Correspondence betwixt the *Dissenters* of both Kingdoms, as there is no doubt, but there is at this present juncture ; and 'tis said, that Arms in that Kingdom are provided for Sixty Thousand People, to help the *Dissenters* of this Nation at a dead Lift : And once more to put Old *Puff* into the Saddle ; but 'tis to be hop'd (and God grant it may be so) that our Glorious Queen, with the help of a Sound and able Ministry, and God's Blessing upon her undertakings, will prevent their Designs, and Support the Church and Monarchy, Maugre all the Plots and Conspiracies of their Enemies, and I hope, there is no doubt to be made, that our *Semper Eadem* Queen, will according to her Promise (so oft repeated from the Throne) find out such measures, as to fix both upon such firm Foundations, that Posterity may arise, and call her Blessed ; and send, I say to their

their Brethren in Scotland, informing them of all which happen'd, and that they in Scotland, must expect to Conform too, and then God wot, will follow the utter Destruction of Zion.

By these Actions (says the Historian) of *Dissenters*, (so Famous for their Fragrant Loyalty, as Mr. Palmer says, easily perceiv'd, that they could Gain nothing, but their own Shame and Destruction, whilst they Acted Men ~~fa-~~
only as Private Men ; whereupon they resolve under-hand to Blow up the *mous* for Parliament against the Pretogative ; to which purpose, by their Industry *Loyalty* to (and none so indefatigable, as our *Dissenters*, as is too apparent in their *the King*. present (Corrupt) Elections, to compals their abominable Designs) they never wanted a good Party in the House, who carry'd themselves so Resolutely and Cunningly that for the future, *Westminster* only Rung with the Clamours of Grievances, Liberty of the Subject, and Privilege of Parliament (the true *Cant* of the Faction, when they have a *House of Commons* at their Beck, as Experience ladly tells us, in the two last, *Westminster* and *Oxford* Parliaments in the Reign of King *Charles the II.* of Happy Memory.) A Parliament never Sitting in King *James's* Reign, but True some Member or other throwing Dirt in his Majesties Face, and this Grumble-Conscionably done (according to the Mode of our present *Dissenters*) by *tonians* freedom of Speech ; never or very seldom satisfying the King, in what and Pa- he conveniently required ; for when his Pleasure for any reasonable trons of Thing, was any time made known unto them, then they Grumble, and *Loyalty*, Reply, that God must be serv'd before Man, and Religion, you know, Sir, is the Stalking-Horse of *Dissenters*, and all their wicked Devices and Plots are Gilded over with the pretext of Religion, so true is that of .

In Nomine Domini incipit omne Malum.

*When Whiggs do Plot, God's Sacred Name-
Is used oft, to gild the same:*

And for a Month or two, nothing is done in the House, but the uttering of Long-winded Speeches against *Papery*. — And by the by, Sir, let me remark this to you, that tho' these Saints make so loud a Cry against Popery, &c. yet I am of opinion, That if ever it comes into *England*, (which God prevent) the *Dissenters* will be the Men that will usher it in. Believe me Sir, it is a sad Truth, and would to God they would seriously lay it to heart. And, did you Sir, mind the late Elections ; how the *Papists* in several Countries, especially in *Lancashire*, &c. — did herd with the *Dissenters*, to out-poll the *Church of England* ; and what is it for Sir, I pray ? But that they, the *Papists* have been long expecting, and do still expect, to make their Harvest of our Miseries. — Fowlis's Hist. 54.

Then the Historian goes on, and makes this Observation (which will hold true in all Whig-Parliaments) For any thing of Reason, besides bitter Invectives, are as difficult to be found amongst them, as Coach-Horses at *Venice*, or a *Gondola* in the *Thames*. — I shall not trace the Extravagancies of private Men, (that would be a Task too prolix for my de-

design'd Brevity) but shew you some of their hot-headed Pranks in parliament.

In the first Parliament of King James, which was drawn out into several Sessions, one of the Members bid the rest take heed, lest they gave too much to the King; lest they endanger their own Throats cutting, when they ('twas well they were not afraid to go to Bed, lest they should rise with their Throats cut, as Sir Th. P----r once bespoke the Citizens Then Duke of York. in a Speech against another K. James.) bobb'd his Majesty in his Teeth, for rewarding some of his Countrymen, affirming, That their Silver and Gold abounded at Edinburgh; (what would they have said, had they liv'd in a late Reign, when English Gold and Silver, and other rich

Heyl. Ex- Geer, taken from an English Palace, abounded in Loo, &c.) One Pigot, am. 2 part 71, 72. a Member in the House of Commons, had spoken disgracefully of the Scots, for their Importance in begging; and no less scornfully of the

King, for his extream Profusenes in giving: adding withal, That it would never be well with England, till a Sicilian Vesper was made of the Scottish Nation. (Had such an Expression dropp'd of another Nation in a late Reign, the Author wou'd not have escap'd so well as Pigot did.) For which seditious Speech, when K. James might have took

the Law into his own Hands, and punish'd him, as severely by his own Authority, as he deserv'd; yet he pass'd it over, and thought, he did enough in giving a Hint of it in a Speech made to both Houses, at White-Speech, Hall, on the last of March, 1607. I know (saith he) that there are An. 1607. many Pigots amongst them; I mean, a Number of Seditious, and discontented particular Persons, as must be in all Common-wealths, that where they dare, may peradventure talk lewdly enough; but no Scottish Man ever spoke dishonourably of England in Parliament: (And you, Sir, have heard already, how K. James treated the Memory of Queen Elizabeth, tho' his own Mother Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded in that Reign.) It being the Custom (says he, of those Parlia-

ments of Scotland) that no Man was to speak without Leave from the Hampt. C. Confer. 4. Chancellour (for the Lords and Commons made but one House in that Kingdom) and if any Man do propound or utter any Seditious Speeches, he is straightway interrupted and silenc'd by the Chancellour's

Fow. Hist. 65. Authority.--- Pigot's Words were of such high Nature, that Queen Elizabeth would have shewn her Prerogative. But having to deal with a King, whom they thought might have been trampled upon here,

True Pres- byterian Loyalty, which de-scended to their Suc- cessors. In as beyond the Tweed, they left nothing unturn'd, whereby they might strengthen their own Faction. And this Spirit of Contradiction and Contention ruling amongst them, is pointed at by one of their Brethren, tho' clad in more favourable Words: These Bickerings, and the Members restless Humour, forc'd the King to Dissolve the Parliament. Afterwards, another Parliament being call'd, and being of the same Complexion (True Blue) was presently dissolv'd.

Wil. Hist. 51. In the next Parliament the King desires Money; which Request they hear, but never intend to grant.--- And to colour their Designs, they Fow. Hist. first begin with the specious Subject of Complaints, and with a high

Hand fall upon the Grievances of the Subject, which was follow'd with a Good Sub-
Remonstrance, which was crowded with such things, as they knew best.
would be not only displeasing to the King, but also were expressly against
his Command. In this Paper they made a mighty Noise, and brag'd what
their Privileges were, and how they were their undoubted Right and In-
heritance. These Actions the King, who above all things lov'd Peace, according to this Motto *Beati pacifici*, did a little resent, and gave them a small Check in a Letter; upon which, the discontented Party grumble, and having Plotted a thin House, and a late Hour (their Successours are as famous for Plots, Tricks, and in one thing out-went their Forefathers in splitting of Freeholds, as is apparent in the late Elections;) not a third part of the Number being there, drew up a Protestation, in behalf of the Liberty, Privileges, and Jurisdiction, as they pretended, and Recorded it in the Journal, 19 Decemb. 1621. thereby declaring their supposed Va-
our to Posterity. The King thus perceiving, that the longer they sat, the prouder they grew, Dissolv'd them by Proclamation. So unwilling were these Men to satisfie the King with a reasonable Supply: And this was somewhat hinted by a Non-conformist, by observing out of Sir Robert Cot-ton's History, that Henry III. was so pestered with Parliaments, that he would rather pawn his Crown, Jewels, give over his House, and feed himself with the Benevolence of Monks, than to be beholden to his Peo-
ple: And this he tells us was thought to be a Parallel for King James's time.--- This Wise and Peaceful King, by dear-bought Experience, will farther tell you, in his excellent Book to Prince Henry, how pernicious the Puritans were to good Government. (That very Book is the true Picture of our Modern Whigs, to which I shall refer the Reader.---)

And dear Sir, let us pass on to the next Reign, in which the Presbyterians, &c. spent all their Fury and Malice: King Charles succeeded his Father, who died at Theobalds, 27 March 1625, and was as much pestered, by his Presbyterian Subjects, as his Father; for this Non-conforming Humour, once advanc'd into Parliament, never left working, till they had barbarously brought their King upon the Scaffold, and deliver'd him over to his Independent Executioners: In tracing all the Cruelties of Vile, wicked Men towards their Gracious Sovereign K. Charles I. I cannot do better, than take out some short Notes from the Incomparable, Never-dying History of the Lord Clarendon. To begin then, Upon the Death of K. James, his Son was left in a War with Spain, but unprovided with Money to menage it; tho' it was undertaken by the Consent and Advice of Parliament.--- The Exchequer was so exhausted with the Debts of K. James, the Bounty of K. Charles, and the Charge of the Wars with Spain and France, that he was reduc'd to Straights for his own Support.--- He was forc'd to sell Crown-Lands for his Present Occasions: --- Parlia-
ments were Summon'd, and again Dissolv'd in Displeasure,--- because his Majesty said he should account it Presumption for any to prescribe any time to him for Parliaments; the Spirit of Rebellion suggested that there should be none for the future, because troublesome to the good King.

The true
Spirit of
Whiggism

Six a
Clock at
Night in
Decemb.

Wil. Hist.
155.

Doroni
farther tell you, in his excellent Book to Prince Henry, how pernicious the Puritans were to good Government. (That very Book is the true Picture 2. 33, 34.)

Clar. 1.
Vol. 5.

The Orig-
nat Cause
of K. Char.
Misfor-
tune.

The

This ought to be a Caw. The abrupt Dissolution of the two first Parliaments was wholly imputed to somebo- a Villain (namely Felton) upon the meer impious Pretence of his being odious to the Parliament.— The House of Commons transported with Pat- has been so busie of. Peers for several Misdemeanours and Miscarriages, and in some Declara- late. 23. tions had stiled him the Cause of all the Evils the Kingdom suffered, and What has an Enemy to the Publick.

been, may be again. Some Transcripts of such Expressions (for the late License of Printing was not yet in Fashion) wrought so far upon this Melancholick Gentleman (Felton) that by degrees, and

23. What wou'd our Author have said, if he had another place, my Lord hints at the Spirit of Rebellion in these words: liv'd in our Age. After some Unquietnes of the People, and unhappy Assaults upon the Too com- mon in car time. Forest Laws, and that of Ship-Money, for his present Supplies. This That Im- pudence of the Rebellion; for which Reason I shall give an Account of it in the popular Words of the great Clarendon:

Preachers, ' have no bottom; and for an everlasting supply of all Occasions, a Writ is still too common. So furious is blind Zeal. 52. 53. 53.

' was framed into a Form of Law, and directed to the Sheriff of every County, to provide a Ship of War for the King's Service, and to send it, amply provided and fitted, by such a Day, to such a Place; and with

the Writ, were sent to each Sheriff Instructions, that instead of a Ship, he should levy upon his Country such a sum of Money, and return the same to the Treasurer of the Navy for his Majesty's Use, with Direction,

' in what manner he should proceed against such as refused; and from hence the Tax had the Denomination of Ship-Money; a Word of lasting Sound in the memory of this Kingdom.— And after the continued Re-

Tax for the People to quarrel with their King, con- sidering what was extorted from them himself; ' Parliaments in that time (when that admirable Archbishop in the Common- wealth by their fel- 'w Sub-

It was, I say, at last with great Solemnity, publickly argued before all the Judges in England in the Exchequer Chamber, and by much the Major part of them, the King's Right to impose asserted, and the Tax adjudged lawful.— And in another place, the celebrated Author thus expresses

Laub, so slighted in this Age by our Moderate-Church-Men, filled the Chair of Canterbury) were very frequent, and grew very busie, and the wealth by Party (the Moderate-Men) under which he had suffered a continual Perse-

cution, appeared very powerful and full of Design.— About the same time

time a strange Occurrence happen'd, which I must beg leave of you to set in a Jet, with true light, and I can't do it better than in the Words of our celebrated Historian; *Pryn, Burton and Bastick*, three Persons most notorious for their declared pretext of Malice against the Government of the Church by Bishops, in their several Law Books and Writings, which they had publish'd to corrupt the People, with Circumstances very scandalous, and in Language very scurrilous and impudent, which all Men thought deserved very exemplary punishment; they were K. be with of the three several Professions, which had the most Influence upon the People, any Reason a Divine, a Common Lawyer, and a Dr. of Physick; none of them of Inte- so ext'rest, or any Esteem with the worthy part of their several Professions, having claimed a been formerly all look'd upon under Characters of Reproach; yet when they gainst for were all sentenc'd, as Common and Signal Rogues, exposed upon Scaffolds to a Tyrant, have their Ears cut off, and their Faces and Foreheads branded with hot Irons, when he Men begun no more to consider their Manners, but the Men; and each pro- had much fession, with Anger and Indignation enough, thought their Education and De- the Major gree's and Quality, would have secured them from such infamous Judgments, part of the and treasured up Wrath for the time to come.

In order to trace that Wrath that was treasur'd up, I shall, Sir, go on and prosecute the History of *Dissenting Loyalty*, during this King's Reign; It was fulness of (says the Incomparable Historian) towards the end of the Year 1633 (for you employing know, Sir, that the King went to Scotland to be crowned, as appears, and left that Tax. that Kingdom in Quietness, tho' it did not last long, more's the pity.) When 83. the King returned from Scotland, having left it to the Care of some of the Bishops there to provide such a Liturgy — as might best suit the Nature of The Incen- the better sort of People. — And now I shall proceed, and shew, how that diaries of excellent Liturgy was received at Edinburgh, and from thence you may guess the Rebel- at the Loyalty of the Scotch Presbyterians; on Sunday, the Morning appointed lion. for the Work (of publishing the Liturgy) the Chancellor of Scotland, and o- The Lan- thers of the Council, being present in the Cathedral, the Dean began to read guage of the Liturgy, which he had no sooner enter'd upon, but a Noise and Clamour the Sts. of was raised throughout the Church, that no Words could be heard distinctly, our Age. and then a Shower of Stones and Sticks and Cudgels were thrown at the See the Dean's Head. The Bishop went up into the Pulpit, and from thence put Entry of them in mind of the Sacredness of the Place, of their Duty to God and their Pryn into King; but he found no more Reverence, nor was the Clamour and Disorder Lond. and less than before. —

Some of the rudest were drove out of the Church, and the Doors were shut; rast. 158. but those within did not at all attend the reading of the Liturgy, and those without continued their barbarous Noise, broke the Windows, and endeavour'd for Refor- to break down the Doors; so that it was not possible for any to follow their motion. Devotions. — The Rabble followed the Bishops with all the opprobrious A due Pa- Language they could invent, of bringing in Superstition and Popery into the nishment] Kingdom, and making the People Slaves — they tore the Bishop's Habit, and for such with great Difficulty he escaped with his Life. Not long after the Scatriso Cove- vile Pra- nant was subscribed, which Covenant they pretended, with their usual Confi- dence (a Virtue inherent in our Presbyterians) to be no other, than had been That Li- Subscribed in the Reign of K. James. — Whereas in Truth, they inserted a surgy I

*rufed, and Clause never heard of, and quite contrary to the End of that Covenant, where-
am afso- by they obliged themselves to pursue the Extirpation of Bishops—against
nifh'd that which, and the whole Government of the Church, they publish'd bitter Inve-
they did ctives, which they were not contented to send only to *England*, to kindle the
not quick- same Fire there (as indeed they did) but with their Letters, sent them to all
ly submit the Reformed Churches, by which they raised so great a Prejudice to the King,
to it, for it that too many of them believed, that the King had a real Design to introduce
is an in- Popery.—From Words, the *Presbyterians* in *Scotland* proceed to Blows; and
compara- in order to that, the K. was certainly informed, that they were listing Men to-
ble Form- wards the raising of an Army, under the Obligation of the Covenant, and had
of Devo- already chosen *Lely* to be their General.—The K. raised an Army against
tion.*

87. 87.
A Specim. *A Specim.* was Lieutenant-General, and *Holland* (tho highly obliged, yet de-
of Loy. serted) was General of the Horse—with this gallant Army, the K. in the
beginning of the Summer 1639, advanc'd towards the Borders of *Scotland*.—
True Pres. A noble Fleet was equipp'd to infest them by Sea, and to land 3000 Foot, un-
Zeal, der the Command of the Marquis of *Hamilton*.—A Pacification is concluded
which to at *Berwick*.—The King's Army was disbanded presently—tho the Scots
this Day basely, and against the Words of the Pacification continued in Arms.—The
continues ill Consequences of disbanding the King's Army were many.—The Earl of
in Scotl. *Essex*, who had merited well in the whole Affair, was discharged in the Croud,
89. without Ceremony—which proved a vast Prejudice to the King, who, if he
89. *A Grand* had followed the Advice of the great Earl of *Strafford*, had done his Business
Lye. effectually.—Upon the 3d of April 1640, the Parliament according to Sum-
True mons, with the usual Solemnity and Ceremony, and after the King had short-
Friends to ly mentioned his Desire to be acquainted with Parliaments, after so long an
the Ch. of Intermission, and to receive the Advice and Assistance of his Subjects there.—
England. Serjeant *Glanvil*, a Man very fit for the Work, was chosen Speaker.—
See the Ef- *Pym* opens against Ship-Money.—*Pearl*, a bold Lawyer, called it an Abo-
feet of mination,—After one Month's Session, the Parliament was dissolved.—The
blind Zeal King was (after some Reflection) troubled at it, and lays the Blame on Sir
and inve- *Henry Vane* his Secretary, who in truth design'd to betray him.—He borrows
terate Ma- 300000 Pounds, and with it raises an Army.—The Scots (to shew their
lice of Presbyterian Loyalty) fall on the Lord *Conway*, who was shamefully routed at
Presb. Newburn, and then they presumed to enter into *Newcastle*.—The King's
Rev. 21. Army retires to *York*.—The King declares his Resolution to his great Coun-
8. St. John cil at *York* to call a Parliament, who should meet on the 3d of Nov. which was
tells us, as soon as was possible.—The great Earl of *Strafford* (whose Advice was re-
that ally- jected) thought, there was one only way to be pursued, and that was to drive
ars, shall the Scots out of *England* by the Army.—A Treaty was agreed upon, and the
have their most confounding Error was the removing the Treaty to *London*, where the
part in the Scottish Commissioners had an Opportunity to publish all their Councils and
Lake, Directions in their Sermons to the People.—The Black Parliament (I must
which call it so, tho *Baxter* and young *Calamy* call it the best that ever was in Eng-
Burneth land) met on Nov. the 3d. To this Parliament we may justly ascribe all the
with Fire Miseries of the Nation.—Mr. *Lenthall* is chose Speaker, and presented to the
and Brim- King, who declared his Acceptation.—Mr. *Pym* begins the Debate of Grie-
vances.

27
yances in a long Discourse of the lamentable State and Condition of the King-~~stone~~,
dom. — The Earl of Strafford was impeached of High-Treason, and several which is
other Crimes and Misdemeanors, and Pym was the Messenger to perform that the second
Office. — After this profess'd Innocence and Integrity was committed to Mr. Death.
Maxwel, Usher of the Black Rod. — The Archbishop (Laud that admirable 90.
Person) is accused of High-Treason (thus by the Intrigues of ill Men, those 91.
two great Ministers of State are removed from the King's Council) that it 234.
might appear, that what was done within the House, were agreeable to those 98.
which were without; and that the same Spirit reigned in Parliament and 99.
People; all possible License was exercised in preaching and printing any old How dan-
Scandalous Pamphlets, and adding new to them against the Church. — Peti- gerous is it
tions against the honest Clergy read with great Delight, and presently referred to disoblige
to the Committee about Religion; where Mr. White, a grave Lawyer, but a great
notoriously disaffected to the Church, sat in the Chair; and then Petitions and Man.
Articles were suffered to be printed and publish'd (a License never practis'd be- 104.
fore) that the People might be inflamed against the Clergy. — The Triennial 110.
Bill pass'd, which was a false Step of that good Monarch. — After the Com- The K's
mons and Lords had pass'd the Bill of Attainder against the great Strafford, the hard fate
King continued, as resolved as ever, not to give his Consent; a Rabble of to have
People (true Presbyterian Subjects, and famous for Loyalty) cryed out at Evil
White-hall, as at Westminister before, Justice, Justice; that they wou'd have Counsel-
Justice, together with Insolent Threats and Expressions. — The King (to gra- lers.
tifie a rebellious People, and the Request of the Earl, tho against his Con- 111.
science, as he complains in his most admirable Book) passes by Commission the 115.
Bill against Strafford. — And thus that great and loyal Subject to the King, 121.
and a Friend to the Church fell, as a Victim to the Rage of Fanaticks, but ma- 125.
ny of the standers by, were much affected with the Courage and Christianity 129.
of his Death. — The King being at York, the Lords and Commons (all Kings Ill Advice
in Effect) made an Ordinance (as they call it) that a Day of Thanksgiving to the K.
should be observed on the 7th of Sept. throughout the Kingdom of England, 135.
and Dominion of Wales, for a Pacification: Factious Ministers (Mr. Calamy's 136, 137.
Worthies) in all Pulpits, take occasion to magnifie the Parliament and the Scots, 139, 140,
and to infuse as much malignity into the People, against those who were not of 141.
that Faction, as their Wit and Malice could invent. — In this Year an un- The Dan-
happy Accident of infinite Disadvantage to the King's Affairs fell out, viz. the ger of Prs.
Rebellion; it broke out about the middle of Oct. in all parts of the Kingdom, when their
in which about 40000 English Protestants were murdered: This, I confess, faithful
was a Papist Plot; and some have had the Confidence (to say no worse) to Counsel-
lay all the Guilt of that Blood at K. Charles's Door. But that has been already lers are
answered in the Animadversions on Calamy's Abridgment of Baxter's Life, to banish'd
which I refer the Reader. But good Sir, Let me repeat what the good King from his
says to that Point, 'Some Men (saysthat Royal Martyr) took it very ill not presence.
' to be believed, when they affirmed that what the Irish Rebels did, was done 157.
by my Privity (at least) if not by my Commission, alluding to that vile and The Dan-
Scandalous Story of my Lord Antrim, confuted in the Animadversions; but ger of
these knew too well, that 'tis no News for some of my Subjects to fight, not Printing.
only without my Commission (as we know, who did) but against my A good
Com-Judge

Scandalous Ministers, and the Author of the Centuries, lately at Home. But hear, Sir, what that Good King says to that Point. I reprinted to blacken the Clergy. would to God no Man had been less affected with Irelands sad Estate than to 204. my self: I offer'd to go my self in Person upon that Expedition; but some 165. Men were either afraid I should have any one Kingdom quieted; or loath 201. they were to shoot at any other Mark here, than my self; or that any should 203. have the Glory of my Destruction, but themselves. Had my many offers been accepted, I am confident, neither the Ruin had been so great, nor the Calamity had lasted so long, nor the Remedy prov'd so desperate. So that next to the Eik. Bas. Sin of those that began that Rebellion, theirs must needs be, who either hindered the Suppression of it by Domestick Dissentions, or Diverted Aids. --- 1641; May 12. Now Sir, I leave it to you to Judge, who were the Lets and Impediments of 232. Suppressing that Rebellion; and I am sure your Integrity and Justice will determine that Point.

No want of Malice, tho often *VVit. in true Diff.* will not suffer me to run thro' the whole Rebellion, from 40 to 60, if those few Instances of *Presbyterian Loyalty* which I shall produce, shall not convince you of their pretended Loyalty; that is, of the Rebellion of our *English Dissenters*: I shall hereafter provide Materials enough to prove that point. The first Instance, shall be the Battel of *Edg-Hill*; it was near three of the Clock in the Afternoon (on Sunday, Octob. 23 1642). For you must know Sir, the Saints always chuse that day to Fight the Lord's Battels against the Lord's Anointed) before the Battel begun. — When Prince *Rupert* returned from the *Chace*, he found this great Alteration in the Field, and his Majesty himself with few Noblemen and a small Retinue about him, and the hopes of so glorious a Day quite Vanished. — The Number of the Slain, amounted to above 15000, whereof two Parts were conceived to be of the Parliament Party, and not above a Third Part of the King's. — Now Sir, If this is not down-right Rebellion, for Subjects to Fight their Sovereign in the open Field, I know not what is. And let Dr. K— make the best on't on the next January 30th. and enter the List once more for a Plea for the Rebels: but an *English Heroine* has so Maul'd him, that I believe, he has scarce Courage enough to venture an Engagement, for 'tis dangerous (said he) at the A-Bps Table to Encounter a Woman. Sir, I could give a large Account of the Fight of *Marston-Moor*; the Repulse of King *Charles* at *Hull*, and so forth, but I shall only mention one more, viz, bloody Scene of King *Charles*'s Murder and so conclude.

Dugd. View of the Troubles of England. You know, Sir (and none better) the History of the long Rebellion, but before I come to give Account of that unparalleled piece of Impudence of Trying, Condemning, and Martyring that excellent Person; give me leave to hint some things, as I find them in History; His Majesty considering, that his Forces were shatter'd, and reduc'd to nothing; his Garrisons almost all Lost, 208. and Besieg'd; and a strong Army under General *Fairfax*, was Advancing towards All Rebels.

wards Oxford, there to Besiege him, together with the Duke of York, all the great Officers of State, and many others of his most Eminent and Faithful Subjects. In this sad and deplorable Condition, revolving, whether he had better cast himself upon the English Army, or the City of London, or his Native Subjects the Scots, who then had Besieged Newark with a numerous Force. Having received assurance of the Safety of his Person, and Honour and Conscience, he Resigned up himself to the the Scots. *A false step.* *Lesby,* the Scots General being then at Southwell.

His Majesty upon leaving Oxford, thus discourses in his most incomparable Eik. Bas. Book; ' Altho' God has given me three Kingdoms, yet in these he hath not left me any Place, where I may with Honour and Safety rest my Head; what Providence denies to force, it may grant to Prudence; Necessity is now my Counsellor, and commands me to study my Safety, by a disguise-withdrawing from my chiefest Strength, and adventuring upon their Loyalty, who first began my Troubles; Happily God may make them a means Honourably to compose them. But the poor King was sadly Mistaken, as he found by byterian woful Experience.

The Jolly Scots, having now in their Clutches, that inestimable Gem, that invaluable Diadem, that Royal Prey, their own dear Sovereign, to make short work, treat with the Committee (tho' against their solemn Promise) about *False Scot.* surrendring their Sovereign into the Hands of the *Presbyterians* (those Sons of Loyalty). At last this Expedient was agreed on, and the Bargain was struck for 400000 Pounds, one half to be paid upon the Delivery of the King; which Sum, without more ado, stopt the Mouths of those Vultures, and put a Period to their hot Contest.

Thus, all their Oaths were broken, their solemn Obligation violated: Thus was their Monarch sold, and thus delivered to the Parliament Commissioners, and thus was he carried Captive to Holdenby-House, in Northampton-shire: His Majesty hoped, that he might have had two of his Chaplains to attend him in that sad and disconsolate Condition, but this request (tho' reiterated) was as often rejected.

Upon which hard usage, his sacred Majesty thus complains; ' If I had ask'd my Revenues, my Power of the Malitia, or any one of my Kingdoms, it had been no wonder to have been deny'd in those things. --- But to deny me the Ghostly Comfort of my Chaplains, seems a greater Rigour and Barbarity, than is ever us'd by Christians, to the meanest Prisoner and greatest Malefactors; whom, tho' the Justice of the Law deprives of Worldly Comforts, yet the Mercy of Religion allows them the Benefit of the Clergy, as not aiming at once to Destroy their Bodies, and to Damn their Souls. --- But my Agony must not be reliev'd with the Presence of any one good Angel; for such I account a Learned, Godly, and discreet Divine: They envy my bearing a King, are loath I should be a Christian; whilst they seek to deprive me of all things else. They are afraid, I should save my Soul.'

The Presbyterian Party, having settur'd (as they thought) their Royal Dugd. Captive, in Holdenby-House, design'd to lead him in Triumph. But, in *Rept* View 241. the Independent Sect, and formed a Project, by which they far out-witted their Grand Master, then Siting at Westminster; They forthwith dispatch'd away a Party,

The Independents
too Cun-
ning for
the Pres-
byterian,
and tripped
up their
Mothers
beels, and

Tyrants
and Rebels.
Fox. 268.
Clarend.
3 Vol. 194.

The Charge
shewed,
what Pro-
testant
Subjects
they were.
Hear, O
Heavens
and give
Ear O
Earth.

195.
O Devils
Incarne.

196.

Impudent
Villain.

199.

Party of a 1000 Horse to Holdenby, under the Command of one Foxe, a Cornet, a Godly Independent Taylor, who having secured the Guards, under which his Majesty was then kept, took away the King, and Conducted him to the Army ; Cromwell then Sitting as a Member among the Commons, from them obtained leave to go to the Army to compose the Differences, as he pretended ; He came to the Rendezvous on Tripow-Heath, where he did not only approve of all that they had done, but also join'd with them in all their bold Engagements, Declarations, Remonstrances, and Manifesto's, saying to some in Private, that now he had got the King in his Hand, he had the Parliament in his Pocket.

Thus leading the Royal Captive from Place to Place, they at length arriv'd at the Isle of Wight, and secur'd him in Carisbrook-Castle, and in January, 1684. his sacred the Saddle. Majesty was hurried from thence to Westminster.

And now Sir, I have led you by the Hand to the last Scene of that most Glorious Saint and Martyr, King Charles the First ; I shall beg leave of you to continue your Patience a little longer, and then shall dismiss this Argument (for what Honest Man can dwell long on it) and put an end to the second Part of Presbyterian Loyalty.

When the King was brought to Westminster, which was upon the 20th of Janu-
^{day}, before their Court of Justice (as they call'd it) he look'd upon them, and fate

down without any Manifestation of Trouble, never stirring his Hat ; All the Im-
pudent Judges Sitting cover'd, and fixing their Eyes upon him. The Odious Libel,
which they called a Charge and Impeachment, was read, which in effect con-
tained, that he had been admitted King of England, and trusted with a limited
Power to Govern according to Law ; and by his Oath and Office, was obliged to
use the Power committed to him for the Good and Benefit of the People ; but that
he had, out of a Wicked design to erect to himself an unlimited and Tyrannical
Power, and to overthrow the Rights and Liberties of the People ; Traitorously Levied
War against the present Parliament, and the People therein represented. Bradshaw
with great sauciness and Impudence of Talk, asked the King, what answer he had
to make to that Impeachment ; to which the King, without any alteration in
his Countenance, reply'd, he would first know by what Authority they asked.—
That he was their King, they his Subjects.— Bradshaw in a very Arrogant man-
ner ; advised the King, not to deceive himself, as if any thing he had said, would
do him Good.— So the Guard carried him to St. James's, where they treated him
with much Rudeness and Barbarity. They were so Jealous of their own Guards,
lest they should be wrought upon by the influence of this Innocent Prince, or by
the Remorse of their own Conscience upon the Exercise of their own Barbarity,
that they caused the Guards to be still Changed ; and the same Men were never
suffered twice to perform the same Monstrous Duty.

Some were so Barbarous and Brutal, that as he pass'd by the Court, they called
him Tyrant and Murderer, and one spit in his Face, which his Majesty, without ex-
pressing any trouble, wiped off with his Handkerchief. In short, this Tryal has
been so oft Printed, and is in so many hands (I wish it were in all our pretended
Loyal Dissenters, to convince them) that it is needless to insult largely ; they basely
Murdered him in the face of the Sun, and before his own Palace-Gate, on January
the 30th 1678. *Ita Dies Nigro Carbone Notetur.*--- But before I conclude, it may
be material to give the VVorld a Character of that excellent and unparalleled
Prince, King Charles the First. He was, if ever any, the most worthy of the Title
of an Honest Man,--- a great lover of Justice.--- He was very punctual and re-
gular in his Devotions ; he was never known to enter upon his Recreations and
Sports, tho' never so early in the Morning, before he had been at Publick Prayers.
He was so great an Example of Conjugal Affection, that they, who did not imitate
him in that particular, durst not brag of their Liberty, --- He was very fearless

In his Person, — a great Abhorror of Debauchery. — In short, he was the worthiest Gentleman, the best Master, the best Friend, the best Husband, the best Father, and the best Christian, that the Age in which he lived, produced. — Pardon me Sir, if I should shed some Tears for the Churches great Loss, in the Martyrdom of that great King; the effect of which unparalleld Murder and Parricide our Church and Kingdom feels to this Day; and God only knows, how long.

An Elegy on the Sufferings of K. CHARLES I.

R E P R I N T E D.

Come, come, let's mourn all Eyes that see this day,

Melt into Showers, and weep your selves away.
Oh that each private Head could yield a Flood
Of Tears, whilst Britain's Head streams out his Blood;

Could we pay what his sacred Drops must claim,
The World must needs be drowned once again.

Hands cannot write for trembling; let our Eye
Supply the Quill, and shed an Elegy.

Tongues cannot speak, their Grief knows no such vent,

Nothing but Silence can be Eloquent.

Words are not here significant; in this
Our Sighs and Groans bear all the Emphasis.

Dread Sir, what shall we say? Hyperbole
Is not a Figure when it speaks of thee.

Thy Book is our best Language; what to this
Shall e'er be added, is thy Meiosis.

Thy Name's a Text too hard for us, no Men
Can write of it without thy Parts and Pen.

Thy Prisons, Scorns, Reproach and Poverty
(Tho' these were thought too courteous Injury)

How couldst thou bear! thou meeker Moles, how!
Was ever Lion bit by Whelps till now,

And did not roar? Thou England's David —

Did Shimei's Tongue not move thee? Where's the Man?

Where is the King? CHARLES is all Christian.

Thou never wantedst Subjects; no, when they
Rebel'd, thou madst thy Passions to obey.

Hadst thou regain'd thy Throne of State by Power,
Thou hadst not then been more a Conquerour.

But thou, thine own Soul's Monarch, art above
Revenge and Anger; canst thou tame thy Love?

How couldst thou bear the Queen's Divorce?
must see

All once thy Wife, and yet thy Widow be?

Where are thy tender princely Babes, once bred
Thy choicest Jewels, are they sequestred?
Where are thy Nobles? Lo! instead of these
Base Savage Villains, and thy Enemies.
Egyptian Plague! 'twas only Pharaoh's Doom
To see such Vermine in his Lodging Room.
What Guards they set? what Watches do they
keep?

They do not think thee safe, tho' lock'd in sleep.
Would they confine thy Dreams within to dwell?
Nor let thy Fancy pass the Sentinel?

Are thy Devotions dangerous? or do
Thy Prayers want a Guard? these faults tco? }
Varlets, 'twas only when they spake for you.

But lo! a Charge was drawn, a Day is set,
The silent Lamb is brought, the Wolves are met.
Law is arraign'd of Treason? Peace of War,
And Justice stands a Prisoner at the Bar.

This Scene was like the Passion Tragedy,
His Saviour's Passion none could act but He.
Behold! what Scribes were here! what Pharisees!
What Bands of Soldiers! what false Witnesses!
Here was a Priest, and that a chief one, who
Durft strike at God, and his Vicegerent too.

Here Bradshaw, Pilate there, this makes them
twain,

Pilate condemn'd for Fear, Bradshaw for Gain.
Wretch! couldst thou not be rich 'till CHARLES
was dead,

Thou mightst have took the Crown, yet spar'd the
Head.

Th' hast justify'd the Roman Judge, he stood
And wash'd in Water, thou hast dip't in Blood.
And where's the Slaughter House? White-hall
must be,

Lately his Palace, now his Calvary.
Great CHARLES! is this thy dying place? and
where

Thou wert our King, art thou our Martyr there?

The

[Lxxii]

Whence, whence, my soul, art thou sent?—
will we. And when I had said this, I went to London, where I saw thy Friends Life, written
Not cease to mourn, where thou didst suffer to be.
And thus, Blest Soul, he's gone: a Star whose Fall
(As no Eclipse) proves Occidental.

That Wretch had skill to sin, whose heart did know
How to behead three Kingdoms at a blow.
England has lost the Influence of her King,
No wonder that so backward was the Spring.
Ob-dismal day! but yet how quickly gone!
It must be short, our Sun was set at Noon.

And now ye Senators, is this the thing
So oft declar'd, is this your glorious King?
Did you by Deaths your God and Country mock,
Pretend a Crown, and yet prepare a Block?
Did you, that were such men, CHARLES
bigger yet.

Intend thy Sould for his Olivet?
Was this their Master? Did you bow the Knee,
That you might murder him with Loyalty?
Alas! poor Deaths! what Misery is this?

What could the Sables bear no more?—Or else dash them beneath the Cross?—When day
Why wouldst thou be the curse Golgotha?
Thou once hast Mete, Plead, Arm'd & Weasling,
To bind thy King, and badst none to free?
Dull Beast! thou shouldest, before thy Head did fall,
Have had no least thy Spirited Animal.
Did you, ye Nobles, envy CHARLES's Crown?
Jove being fain, the Puyn Gods must down.
Your Rays of Honour are eclips'd in Night,
The Sun is set, from whence you drew your Light.
Religion veils her self, and mouras that she
Is forc'd so own such horrid Villainy.
The Church and State do shake; the Building must
Expect to fall, whose Prop is turn'd to dust.
But ease from Jesus, CHARLES is of Light
bereaven.
And sunn'st on Earth, to shine more bright in
Heaven.

And since I have, in obedience to your Command, thus far traced the History
of Dissenting Loyalists, I think it is time to conclude the Second Part; and if I have
further instructions from you, I shall endeavour to obserue them, and according
to their little Skill and Learning I have, shall proceed and continue the History
down to this present Reign. In the mean while I beseech Almighty God to pro-
tect and defend our most Excellent Queen from all Foreign and Domestick En-
emisies. Council thou, O God, her Counsellors, and give her Senators Wisdom;
and may all her Subjects be as true to her Majestys real Interest, as, I am sure you
are. Then the Gates of Hell, Geneva and Rome, will never be able to prevail
against her, and our own Church, of which, may she continue an Indulgent and
Nursing Mother. I am

SIR,

Profoundly your Friend and Servant,

Philebotes.

A Nimadvertisons on Mr. Bulstrode's Abridgment of Mr. Baxter's History of His
Life and Times, in 2 Volumes, 420.
Plain Dealing, in Answer to Mr. Bisse's Sermon, entituled, Plain Dealing, etc.
A Remonstrance, the First Part, 40. Printed and Sold by Jno. Whittaker.



